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introduction of goods of American manufacture into this for competition with those of European origin, has been py years a specialty of their business, and references to some manufactures they represent—which are kindly ed,—will thenoustate the unequalled facilistic they possible to the contract of the property of th

GEOLOGY OF THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

From two important memoirs published by Prof. Henrique Gorceix in the Annaes da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto, noticed in our last, we condense the following account of the geology of the central part of the province of Minas Geraes.

The greater part of the central portion of the province of Minas Geraes is constituted by the great chain appropriately named Serra do Espinhaço, This chain is formed principally of quartzose and schistose rocks, to which are joined granitic gneiss and even true granites, mica schists, dykes and intercallated beds of diorite and finally small deposits of anomalous rocks containing tournaliues, distlicne and other minerals,

The quartzose rocks are true quartzites consisting of irregular grains of hyaline quartz without cement. To the quartz in these rocks are united two other substances, a green mineral and micaceous iron which serve to characterize two principal geological horfzons. The inferior division of the quartzites is characterized by the presence of a soft green unctuous mineral generally described as tale, but which unlike tale contains only an insignificant proportion (1 to 3 %) of magnesia with a large proportion of alumina, and the alkalies, potash and soda. The presence of small quantities of iron, manganese and chrome probably determines its green color. These quartzites are known by the name of itacolumites and are in the lower division characterized by a schistose or flaggy structure.

In the quartrites with the green substance two subdivisions are recognized at Ouro Preto. The lower one consists of flaggy beds which near Ouro Preto are inclined at an angle of 25° or 309 to the southward. The second and more important division constitutes the peak of Itacolumi and consists of more massive beds with an easterly inclination. Both divisions are traversed by auriferous voins in which the matrix is generally common iron pyrites or arsenical iron pyrites.

In some cases as at Morro Vellio, Pary, etc, quartz enters in relatively small proportions in the vein matter and the gold is very fine, and in small but constant quantity When on the contrary the pyrites disappear and the vein is formed almost exclusively of quartz, the gold is in larger grains but very irregularly disseminated in the vein rock

The second division of the quartzites is characterized by the substitution of the green matter by micaceous iron and often, by the disappearance of the quartz, these pass to beds of iron ore known by the name of itabirites. The beds of itabirites attain in places the thickness of more than 200 metres and by the abundance and purity of the mineral and the facility of extraction constitute the richest iron ore deposits of the world., 'The iron is often accompanied by oxide of manganese which in places enters in a proportion as high as 9 %, or more.

In the friable itabirites gold is often found disposed in a manuer which seems to be peculiar to Brazil. The gold appears disseminated in the rock in scales analogous to the scales of iron oxide, these scales being long to the paleozoic age.

sometimes joined together so as to form large nuggets. The distribution of the gold in the rock appears to be irregular but it is probable that the rich lines have, like veins, a definite direction. The absence of sulphides which characterize the gold bearing rocks inferior to the itabirites, is worthy of note. The only substance which appears to mark the presence of gold is a white lithomarge appearing in little pockets in the

The schistose rocks are of very variable characters, and when fully studied, either from a geological or mineralogical point of view, will fall into several divisions. They are generally shales passing at times to true states; soft, greasy to the touch and of various colors, green, yellow, red, black, etc. These schists have generally been described as talcose but analysis proves them to be argillaceous, rich in alkalies and with but a trifling proportion of magnesia. True talcose rocks consisting of soapstone or potstone are however met with in small basins in the midst of the schists. The schists may be divided into two groups with reference to 'their relations to the itabirites, namely, those below the itabirites characterized by brilliant mica-like scalesextreme softness and a relatively small development of the schistose structure, and those superior to the itabirites characterized by a greater predominance of the argillaceous character and of the schistose structure.

These schists are everywhere metamor phosed, but in the north of the province in the Jequitinhonha and Arassnahy basins the alteration of the rocks is more pronounced thau in the region farther south and the rock becomes crystaline, passing to mica schist and other types of crystaline rocks. These crystaline schists perhaps belong to another geological series. This change to the crystaline character is accompanied by the appearance of numerous veins of quartz accompanied by tourmalines, staurotides, spodumene, crysoberyls, etc.

In the series of schists the gold bearing veins are less numerous than in the other groups described and are of inconstant richness. In places gold also appears distributed in the rock in a manner analogous to that in the itabirites but this only occurs in the parts contiguous to the latter rock. The group of schists is also characterized by the presence of isolated masses of crystaline limestone or marble.

The determination of the geological age of these various rocks and even that of the relative ages of the different groups is rendered difficult by the absence of fossils and by the excessive dislocation of the beds by folding and faulting, faults being particularly numerous giving a peculiar character to the mountains of the region which generally present a moderate slope on one side and a precipice on the other.

The rocks above described have been referred to the tertiary and secondary ages but there are good reasons for considering them as more ancient than the limestones of the São Francisco in which Prof. O. A. Derby found fossil corals which indicate that these are much older than the secondary and be-

The more modern rocks are represented by the peculiar iron conglomerate denominated canga formed on the surface from the fragments of the underlying rocks and which continues to form to-day, and by deposits of lignite of tertiary age as is proved by the fossil plants and fishes contained in them

A fact of considerable interest, from an agricultural point of view, is the uniform presence of a notable proportion of alkalics, particularly potash, in all the schistose rocks examined and the absence of lime in the same rocks. The first fact explains the wonderful fertility of many of the soils derived from the decomposition of the schists, and the second indicates the proper tertilizer for the more sterile soils.

Of the precious stones found in Minas, the deposits of topazes, being situated near Ouro Preto, have been most studied. Topazes and the still rarer euclases are found in their primative formation in a small basin west of Ouro Preto in which several mines have been opened. The rocks of this region consist of schists and quartzites with the green substance, the heds being inclined at angles of 30° to 50° to the eastward. The schists are the predominant rocks and belong to the two divisions already described of clay schists and greasy or unctuous schists. They contain pyrophyllite and embedded octahedral crystals of iron oxide having the form of and resulting from the alteration of pyrites.

The various topaz mines that have been opened lie along two parallel lines running W. S. W. In the Boa Vista mine which is a deep open cut, the beds explored are unctuous shales of several varieties containing the talc-like mineral already mentioned. These beds are inclined to the eastward at an angle ol 40° to 50° and are covered by superficial deposits of sand and conglomerate. The gems occur in an irregular fracture or vein filled with a soapy clay or lithomarge and running about W. S.W. or perpendicular to the strike of the country The vein divides into branches some ol which sometimes accompany the bedding, and is often split up into pockets in which the topaxes are of greater size and more abundant. Rarely topazes are found without the lithomarge in a brown clay rock to which the gem-bearing veins appear to be confined. The other minerals accompanying the gems are quartz in fine crystals often penetrated by the topaz crystals, specular iron and very rarely cuclases of which only 7 or 8 were found in the extraction of several kilogrammes of topazes. other mines examined the conditions are essentially the same, the presence of crystals of rutile being noted in one of them.

The topazes are generally of the well known yellow color though it is not rare to find reddish ones and light green and colorless crystals are also found very rarely. The relation with the lithomarge is so intimate that layers of this substance are often found penetrating the cleavage planes of the crystals. Other crystals having the composition of topaz are brown and opaque or with a slight yellow varnish on the surface, without well defined cleavage and pass into a bluish schist which occurs in blocks in the mass of the unctuous schists

The diamond appears to belong to the same geological horizon as the topaz, accompanying in its distribution the quartzites or so-called itacolumites. It has not been found in the immediate vicinity of Ouro Preto but the diamond-bearing zone commences about 60 kilometres north of that city and extends almost due north for a long distance following the divide between the waters of the São Francisco and the coast The idea that the quartzites or the rivers. itacolumites form the primitive formation of the diamond is an old one and arises from the fact that these rocks are the predominant ones in the diamond region, but neither the gem nor its attendant minerals were seen by the early explorers in their original posi-

The origin of the diamond may be studied by means of the accompanying minerals which being more abundant can more readily be traced to their place of origin. Of these some may be regarded as accidentally associated with the diamond, but others, whose presence in the gem-bearing gravels is more constant, must be regarded as true satellites. Among these last the minerals containing titanium such as anataz, rutile, rutile pseudomorph after anataz and titaniferous iron hold the first place. To these are to be added black tourmaline, hematite in the form of specular iron and of octahedral crystals, magnetite in grains, and, in some places, klaprothine, in others, platinum. All of these minerals with the exception of the last have been found in the quartz veins which are very abundant in the neighborhood of Diamantina, cutting the quartzites and schists.

The diamond also occurs in quartzite near the city of Grao Mogol where mining was at one time carried on. A specimen of this rock containing a diamond has long existed in the national museum at Rio and two specimens have lately been obtained for the collection of the school of mines. The rock in these specimens consists of irregular grains of quartz with llakes of mica or of the green substance and with embedded crystals among which is the diamond. In its Inhological characters it resembles closely the upper quartzite of the Serra de Itacolumn and probably belongs to the same geological horizon.

Two theories may be proposed to account for the presence of the diamond in this quartzite. One that the diamond already existed when the rock was consolidated and thus entered into its composition like any other pebble; the other that the diamond was formed in the rock. At first sight the first theory appears the most probable one, but there are some reasons for giving more credit to the second.

A third mode of occurrence was noted by Messrs. Heusser and Claraz at São João da Chapada, near Diamantina, where the diamond is associated with a white clay analogous to lithomarge which occurs with veins of quartz containing specular iron, that traverse the quartzites.

It will be seen therefore that the diamond and topaz are found in the same rocks and with the same mineral associates.

The other colored minerals or gems of Minas, viz., the beryl, chrysoberyl, spodumene, andalusite, garnet, and red and green tourmaline occur in an older series of crystaline schists which is formed to the east of the diamond-bearing zone in the basins of the lequitinhonha and Arassnahy. The rocks of this region consist of gneiss and mica-schists which in places become graph-The gems occur principally in loose gravel but have been traced to their original deposits in quartz veins traversing the crys-It is to be noted that of these minerals the tourmaline is also asso- in force. There is no possible evasion of

variety not the red, green or white varieties of the crystaline schists.

In concluding this brief abstract of the interesting investigations of Prof. Gorceix, by far the most complete and serious studies that have ever been made of the geology of Minas and the mode of occurence of the precious stones which have rendered the province famous, we would say that for the most part his conclusions are in complete accord with those of our countryman, Prof. O. A. Derby, who visited the diamond region last year and who has now in press a memoir giving the results of his studies. In the few minor points in which the two geologists are not in accord further investigations are necessary, and we are pleased to be able to state that the eminent geologist of Ouro Preto has just undertaken a trip to the northern part of the province in which it is to be hoped he will have the satisfaction of completing his studies and of setting at rest the long disputed questions in regard to that most interesting subject, the mode of origin and occurrence of the diamond.

THE CIVILIZATION OF SLAVERY.

A few weeks since we published an account of a most barbarous case of punishment at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, through which a slave boy was literally whipped to The cold-blooded character of the act, and the inhuman cruelty of the punishment were sufficient to excite the condemna tion of every man who claims to be even half civilized, and to warrant the immediate prosecution and punishment of the criminals for murder. While, however, the course of justice has been dragging its weary length along in the distant province of Rio Grande do Sul, a similar outrage, no less crael and inhuman, has been perpetrated in the province of Rio de Janeiro itself, and within a few hours ride of the imperial capital.

According to a Rezende correspondent of the Huminense (of the 18th inst.) of Nitherohy, a man named Antonio de Marins Freire Jr., of the parish of Sant' Anna dos Tocos, Rezende, was recently in urgent need of money, and undertook to raise the required sum through the rental of three slave boys. A police subdelegado of the place, named Fernandes Nunes, advanced the amount and took one of the slaves. Fructuoso, aged 16 years, to work out the indebtedness. In arranging the terms the subdelegado insisted upon one condition. the privilege of doing just as he pleased with

Soon after entering the service of Nunes the boy took a dislike to the unaccustomed treatment and labor, and accordingly ran away, returning to the house of his master. The subdelegado Nunes then had the boy ironed and conveyed to the designated place of punishment where two public executioners whipped him most inhumanly. The whipping consisted of four hundred lashes. The unhappy slave was then put into the stocks to remain until he should recover from his punishment-an eventuality which the Fluminense's correspondent does not think at all probable. The names of one planter and three merchants are given as witnesses of the fact

And this inhuman punishment, this gross outrage against every sentiment of civilization, this monstrous iniquity takes place in this province of Rio de Janeiro, and the whistle of the lash could almost be heard within the imperial department of justice itself. The outrage was committed through the orders of a police official who is directly responsible to the minister of justice, and by two public executioners who acted in conformity with the requirements of laws now ciated with the diamond and topaz-bearing responsibility. If the slave boy dies, he as possible thirteen other boats were manned

rocks but in this case it is always the black | will have been murdered by officials, and in strict conformity with existing laws. Criminal an I inhuman as is the act of the subdelegado Nunes and his two accomplices, the simple fact that the outrage was committed in accordance with the forms and requirements of law disgraces and degrades the whole nation.

At the present moment the president o the province of Rio de Janeiro is Deputy Martinho Campos, the man who proposed to meet the abolition movement with revolver The president of the imperial cabinet is Counselor Saraiva, he who prononneed the abolition movement inopportune and not to be considered until after the passage of the electoral reform bill. The minister of justice is Counselor Dantas, he who promised so many reforms in the administration of justice when he took charge of that department a little over one year ago. All of these men are prominent leaders in the liberal party, which has promised so much and pledged itself so often in the interests of Brazilian civilization and progress. And lastly, the Emperor of Brazil is Dom Pedro II, the sovereign who enjoys so high a reputation as a man and a ruler, and whom the world believes to be heartily in favor of emancipation. And this literal whipping a slave boy nearly to the extreme of death takes place almost under the eyes of every one of these gentlemen! Labor or no labor, prosperity or ruin, inopportune or not, these crimes must cease! If the laws of Brazil can do nothing better than to provide executioners for whipping slaves to death, then let them be broken and let the slave go free to-morrow! There is no question of policy nor of expediency-much less one of principle—which can justify such acts and uphold the institution which makes them possible. When such outrages are possible, the only statesman-like policy is immediate and unconditional repression l

n the Buenos Ayres Herald, May 7. THE EXPLOSION OF THE DOTTEREL.

PUNTA ARENAS, April 26.

To the Editor of the Herald,

I little thought, when I left you on the 16th, I should have to write you particulars of a most terrible explosion and the total loss of her majesty's gunboat Dotterel, with 123 of her crew. At 7 o'clock this morning, while in the house held by Messrs. Somoza & Miro, and in conversation with Sr. Miro, we heard from the street that the Pacific steamer was coming in. I at once went to the beach and ascertained that it was not so, but that one of her majesty's gunboats was coming in. I saw her steaming towards this place, and, about 9:30, I saw her drop her anchor in front. captain of the port and Dr. Fenton, the medical gentleman of this place, went on board a little before this and passed the house I had returned to about 9:45 a. m., and, at about 10 o'clock an extraordinary report of a gun was heard, but, by the peculiar noise and the shaking of this house (wood), I feared something else had happened. In a few seconds I observed two or three persons running, and I looked in the direction where I saw the Dotterel anchor, and a few pieces of something I could see in the air amongst the smoke, but at the distance (about a mile) I could not see what: I ran, and, when on the mole. I saw an explosion must have taken place. In two or three minutes, when I could see clearer. 'I felt sure one of her boilers had exploded, and the magazine after. In two minutes more, the steam cleared the smoke and no gunboat to be seen, and I could see, I thought, floating bodies during this time. The captain of the port's boat was on its way to the scene of desolation, and as soon

and put off; in half an hour all was done that could be, and the first man brought to shore was the captain; then, in another boat, seven others, two or three badly cut and brnised. A third boat brought a body in a bag. Another boat another body, &c., &c., the remains being picked up all in small pieces. Out of a crew of Englishmen of 135 men, only 12 have been picked up alive, therefore 123 men were scalded to death or blown to atoms in less than two minutes, and the vessel's masts, yards, and balls fled in an upward direction; one striking a launch, upon descending, not far off, and knocking a hole into her; she sank. Captain Evans, Lieut. Stokes, the 2nd engineer, Mr. Walker, and the carpenter, Mr. Beard, and eight of the crew, twelve in all, were brought on shore. Dr. Fenton was in attendance, dressing the wounds,

The governor, his secretary, and all the leading people of this wooden city were all on the beach, and about 200 of the inhabitants. The Dotterel is a new gunboat, of six guns, with two powder magazines, one fore and one aft. It was the explosion of the boiler exploded the fire magazine, and the whole timbers are shivered to atoms. The clothing, being in lockers, which were burst open by the explosion, came to the surface. The timbers were teak and cedar, and very sound. I took out a 6-inch gun metal bolt that came to shore in the boats, I think I have told you all necessary particulars about such a momentous calamity, I think and hope one of rare occurrence in the British navy.

I am. dear Sir,

J. T. S.

A CORRECTION.

São Paulo, May 21th, 1881.

Editor Rio News:

"Rear Sir :- Having seen the advertisement of John Miller & Co., in the two last numhers of The Rio News, as successors to Dulley, Miller & Brunton, I would call your attention to the fact that the firm of Dulley, Miller & Brunton is still in liquidation and therefore cannot have a successor.

Please give this a place in your next issue and oblige,

Yours respectfully, W. B. BRUNTON.

The entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein (Customs Union) seems but a matter of time. The citizens' delegates as well as the Senate have already decided in favor of this step, and have by v majority resolved to enter into negotiations with the German government. Now that the Senate and the Burghers of Hamburg are agreed on questions of principle in sacrificing their ancient privileges, the entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein will only depend upon conditions of secondary im-portance.—Continental Correspondence.

THE report of the United States board of agriculture shows that during the last twenty-one years, after receiving a fair remuneration for the cost of the production of their corn, the farmers of Illinois the production of their corn, the farmers of Illinois have realized a net profit of one billion dollars. In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn grown in the United States; and, according to latest advices, the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn-crop of the country. The average vield ner acree during the past season. average yield per acre during the past sea The average yield per acre during the past season was thirty-three bushels, and in twenty-one years this has been exceeded only eight times. The average in 1862 being forty. The present corn crop of 251,000,000 lushels has been exceeded only crop of 251,000,000 lushels has been exceeded only three times—in 1853 280,000,000, 1877 270,000,000, and in 1879 306,000,000. The profits on wheat have of late years increase the wheat acceage at the expenses of corn. The average prices in the past years has been greater by some cents than the average to the contraction of the profits of the past years has been greater by some cents than the average to the profits of the past years has been greater by some cents than the average for the profits of the past years has been greater by some cents than the average for the past years has been greater by some cents the past years has been greater by some cents than the average for the past years has been greater by some cents than the average for the past years have been greater by some cents than the average for the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some cents than the past years have been greater by some contractions and the past years have been greater by some years and years have been greater by some years and years have been greater by some years and years have been greater by some years have been greate erage for 1880, but the total value of the crop was \$84,000,000, a value which has been exceeded only twice in twenty-one years. Illinois also does a thriving business in the pig and cattle line. The value of hogs marketed in 1880 was \$22,127,000; in 1879 it was \$16,640,000. 'The value of cattle in 1880 was \$17,026,000; in 1879 it was \$16,751,000.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -- The April receipts of the Maceió custom house were 125,145\$230.
- -The April receipts of the Pernambuco post office amounted to 10,467\$300.
- —The hurials in the public cemeteries of Pernambuco in April were 311, against 315 in 1880, and 736 in 1879.
- and 736 in 1879.

 —The Bishop of Pará has consented to be a candidate for the next General Assembly for the district of Campunas, province of S. Paulo.
- —The Bahia papers state that the new gunhoat Traripe has returned to the naval anchorage in that port, and will soon go into dock for repairs.
- —The receipts of the provincial postal department of Rio Grande do Sul during the quarter ending March 31 amounted to a total of 12,094\$040.
- —The Gazeta, of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, has suspended for fifteen or twenty days for repairs. The wear and tear of life in Uberaba is without parallel.
- —Mail advices from Rio Grande of the 15th inst. state that Col. Lourenço Latorre has gone to Porto Alegre in response to a call from the provincial president.
- —The comorea of Pindamonliangaba, province of São Paulo, has a voting population of 505, according to the new registry. The village registry contains 290 names.
- —One of the party of seven which drew onehalf of the sorte grande of São Paulo, has purchased the freedom of his father and mother, both slaves in Pelotas, Rio Graude do Sul.
- —The Santa Catharina provincial assembly was discussing a project in third reading, on the 17th inst., for the removal of the provincial capital to Lages, in the interior of the province.
- -In Maranhão there is an impost of 2\$000 per head on hogs. According to the Diario do Maranhão the collection of one of these imposts recently cost a tax-paver the total sum of 36\$361.
- —The Proceincia of São Paulo is informed that the parish of Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, near Casa Branca, has no cemetery, and that the dead are buried in the roads and at the doors of vendas.
- —The Rio Grande provincial assembly has authorized the municipal council of Pelotas to expent 100,000\$ in paving the streets of that city, and to emit apolices for that amount bearing 8 per cent, interest.
- —Professor Henrique Goreeix, director, of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, set out on a. scientific exploration of the Dianhantina diamond regions on the 16th inst. He was accompanied by 1 rof. A. de Bovet as an assistant.
- —The Rio Grande provincial assembly has authorized the municipal councils of Jaguarão, Bagé and Arroto Grande to borrow 30,000\$, 20,000\$ and 10,000\$ respectively for certain specified public works. For this purpose apolices hearning 8 per cent, interest will be emitted.
- —According to the conservative press of Minas Geraes the recent visit of the Emperor to that province cost not less than 600,000\$. The liberal papers, however, deny this total. They assert that the actual expenditure by the provincial authorities did not exceed 400,000\$.
- An assassination took place at Paiol in this province on the evening of the 15th inst. The victim was Manoel José Victorino, and the assassan Pedro Fernandes de Almeida. The latter was captured on the following day and lodged in jail at Parallyba do Sul.
- —The republicans of São Paulo have entered upon the canvass for the next General Assembly with a spirit which is priseworthy in the highest degree. They have adopted the novel plan of "stumping" the province, and some of their ablest men are now engaged in that work.
- —A dispute between some men at a place called Tapéra, near Campos, on the evening of the 14th inst, resulted in the death of Juliao Bento de Oliveira from a blow on the bead with a heavy stick. The nurderer, Emilio José Cardoso, was afterwards captured by the Campos police authorities.
- —The Diario de Campinas relates that some gentlemen had undertaken to erect a school-house at Rebouças, a small place near Campinas, and that when they had enclosed the grounds a neighboring planter at the head of 20 men came in and destroyed all the work accomplished. Don't believe in schools no how!
- —The municipal authorities of Friburgo, province of Rio de Janeiro, have ordered the establishment of two primary schools of agriculture in that municipality. One is to be located at Bom Successo and the other at S. Pedro de Macahé. Both—so the local notice says—are to be for the masculine sex. One of the dissatisfied economists of the day asks why the feminine sex should not now have a trial, seeing that the males are succeeding so poorly.

- -The São Paulo provincial assembly is now in
- -The emigration from Ceará to the Amazonas still continues.
- -The São Paulo law school has 539 students on its matriculation rolls.
- -Typhoid fevers of a malignant character are raging at Cerro Largo, Rio Grande do Sul.
- The April receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará custom house amounted to 102,500\$882.
- The April receipts of the postal department of the province of Pará amounted to 5,107\$945.
- —A bill has passed the Amazonas provincial assembly granting a subsidy to the Manáos steamship company.
- -The April receipts of the Maranhão custon house amounted to 312,666\$746, and of the provincial treasury to 46,953\$668.
- -The April receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 498,412\$052, against 525,012\$560 during the same month of 1880 and 482,981\$058 in 1879.
- —The Commercial, of Rio Grande, relates that 26 animals were killed on the 27th ult. by one thunder-bolt. The accident occurred at Valentim Grande, Salto, Uruguay.
- —An overseer, himself a slave, was recently killed by two slaves on the plantation of Dona Ambrosina, between Casa Branca and Pirassunga, province of São Paulo.
- —At bill elevating the impost on jerkeil beef and other bovine products to 4 per cent. has passed the Rio Grande provincial assembly, in second reading, on the 14th inst.
- —Mail advices from Maraubão of the 7th inst. report the continuance of heavy rains in that province. In the city of Maranbão it had rained every day since the 26th of March.
- —A project has been introduced into the Amazonas provincial assembly authorizing a new contract for furnishing Mandos with fresh meat, and increasing the maximum price to 600 reis per kilo,
- —The trihunal do relação of Pará suspended Counselor Tito Franco de Almeida for a term of six months for having received a protest, as a juiz de commercio and as an advocate, against a decision of that trihunal.
- —The Constitution of Fortaleza, Ceará, relates that a very large number of rattlesnakes have been killed in the vicinity of Maria Pereira. Over 200 had been killed there. On one plantation 18 were killed in one week.
- —The gatheat Lancgo, charged with the work of erecting a lighthouse on Illia de S. João, returned to Maranhão on the 1st inst. The officers report the selection of a site and the commencement of the work of construction.
- —A project has been introduced into the Amazonas provincial assembly for the establishment of a steamship line between Mandos and New York, and granting a subsidy to the same. One line is adready running to Europe, and a subsidy has been granted for a second line.
- —Some weeks ago a fight took place at the gate of the São Paulo cemetery, in which a coachman was stabbed and killed. It is just learned that this same coachman, by name José Fernandes da Silva, has fallen heir to a fortune in Portugal of 80,000\$ Portuguese money, or about 160,000\$ in Brazilian
- The Thermometro, of Nazareth, Pernamhuco, of the 7th inst., relates that one Lieut. Col. Trajano Olympio da Cunha Gouvel, lessee of the Baratina plantation in the Alagóa Secca district, had set fare to the huts of two poor working men because of a petty spite. The families of the two men barely escaped with their lives. The Thermometro asks that the criminal shall be prosecuted for arson. We fear our provincial colleague asks too much.

RAILROAD NOTES.

- —Fourteen kilometers of the "Juiz de Fóra e Piáo" railway have already been surveyed. It is expected that the surveys will be finished about the end of this month.
- —The first locomotive trial on the Conde d'Eu railway of Parahyba took place on the 30th ult. The distance run was two kilometers.
- —The Pharel of Juiz de Fóra says that the Western railway, of Minas, will be inaugurated about the middle of July. It is expected that the Emperor will be present.
- —Decree 8,074, of the 7th inst., grants permission to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company, Limited, to modify the route of its branch road to Limoeiro, Pernambuco.
- —By a decree of the 14th inst. the government declares the concession for a railway from Boa Esperança to S. João do Monte Negro, Rio Grande o Sul, to be lapsed because of failure to comply with the conditions of the concession. By this concession the road was to have an interest guarantee of 7 per cest. on a capital of 2,474,7658.

- —It is aunounced that the Sobral railway, of Ceará, will be opened to traffic, at the end of June, as far as Pitombeiras, a distance of 79½ kilometers. Sixty-two kilometers of track are already laid.
- —Decree 8,073, of the 7th inst., grauts permission to the Parana railway company to change its route, on the second section, between Curityha and the junction of the Martins and Ypiranga rivers.
- --The Olinda subritan railway, of Peruambuco, carned 12,979\$200 and expended 10,509\$327 during the month of April. The earnings were 752\$. 829 in excess of those for the same mouth of lact year.
- —The provincial government of Minas Geraes has been notified that the Alto Muriahe railway company has decided to accept the subvention of 9,000\$ per kilometer instead of the guarantee of interest.
- --The minister of agriculture has granted permission to the Bagé railway company of Rio Grande do Sul to substitute steel rails of 20 kilograms per meter, for the iron rails of 22 kilograms specified in the contract.
- —The Carangola railway company has asked pernoission from the government to raise a foreign loan of 3,700,000\$. The minister of agriculture will await information from the Brazilian agency in London before deciding.
- —The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to employ steam on the railway branch from Cordeiro to Cantagallo, on the Cantagallo railway. The mule has thus far heen the motive power on this branch.
- —Mail advices from Alagoas of the 13th inst, report some damage to the cuttings and embankments of the Paulo Affonso railway through the recent heavy rains. The Rio, Piranihas had overflowed its banks, causing considerable loss to the residents of that locality.
- —A telegran from Pernamhuco on the 19th inst. announces the opening of tenders for the construction of a railway from Timhanha to Goyana. Only three propasals had been received, as follows: Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., requiring an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum for thirty years on the sum of 40,000\$ per kilometer; Sr. Costa Carvalho, requiring a similar guarantee for twenty-five years on 50,000\$ per kilometer; and Messrs Snell, Reed & Bowen, requiring only the privileges conceded by law, and dispensing with the guarantee. The award has not yet been announced.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS,

From the Ilerald, Buenos Aires, May 7.

- -The April receipts of the Buenos Aires custom house were \$f. 1,270,728.30.
- -The Montevideo custom-house produced during the month of April the sum of \$389,061.83 m/n.
- —Colonel Winter has just obtained another victory over the Indians, rescuing from them 4000 sheep, 800 head of eattle, 500 mares, 200 horses and a number of prisoners.
- —Sergeant Major Reynolds leaves for Europe to-morrow with a commission from the national government to obtain 20,000 Remington rifles on the improved Argentine model.
- —M. Hueli, who was commissioned to place in Paris the shares of the French Bank it is proposed to establish in this city, has returned by the Equation after having placed shares to the amount of 10,000,000 francs.
- —During the mouth of March the receipts of the Central Argentine railway were \$1.106,515.06 and the working expenses, \$1.41,624.03, Jenving 'a balance of \$1.64,891.03 which more than covers the 7 per cent guaranteed by government.
- —Although there is a heavy duty on type for the sake of encouraging home industry, home-made type costs double thebetter type imported, showing that while it does no good to the type founder here, it becomes a heavy burden on printers.
- —There are 73,000 uational guards enrolled in this province alone up to the present, and the number of those who have neglected this duty, through different causes, up to the present is so large that it would be well-to extend the term, which has already expired, a little longer.
- —We are very sorry to hear that the large steam carpentry and wood-fitting manufactory in Calle Montevideo, owned by Messrs. C. Sackmann & Co, has shut up. The liabilities are said to be five or six millions, due to lumber merchants and the banks. There is a large quantity of completed material for large buildings, such as doors, sashes, etc., which are much needed, and which it has been proposed to take and deposit the price in the Provincial liank to the credit of the assets, lut legal red-tape prevents it, at the cost of great inconvenience to contractors and loss to the assets. It is a pity that these much-needed works are closed, and much sympathy is shown Mr. Sackmann, who fell through insufficient capital and consequent outside prices for stock and discounts.

- —The Italian exhibition which is on the eve of closing, has been a great and flattering success, and its promoters have every reason to be satisfied with the brilliant result of their very laudable form on behalf of industry. We may safely say that it is a thing which could not have been accomplished with anything like the results which have obtained, by any other community residual anymen.
- by any other community resident among us.

 The representative of Messrs. Sieineur, Kermos and Co. has applied to the municipality proposing to illuminate the Plaza Victoria, and some of the principal streets in this city, with electric light. The lantps would have to occupy places now filled with gas lamps, and the electric machine in the paths of the Cablido. The strength of the light is represented as 350 stearine candles, or 17½ gas barners, per lamp. At present it is proposed to put up twelve lamps.
- put up twelve lamps.

 A decree was published yesterday by the provincial government, calling for plans and estimates for the huilding of a government house, a egislative house, a house for the law courts, and public notaries' offices, a municipal building, a church, public offices, Fire-brigade offices, and a prison for the new provincial capital. The proper committees have been named to form a jury for examining these plans, &c. A sun of \$200,000 will be given
- as a reward for the best of these plans.

 "The great event of the week in this city has been the installation of the new governor of the province, Dr. Dn. Dardo Rocha, who took the oaths of office and was duly inaugurated on Sunday. As we have already had occasion to state, we are o the opinion that Dr. Rocha is the man who is wanted to help the province into shape after the late changes it has undergone. He is possessed of talent, energy and a well-ordered zeal for reform, in the best acceptation of that term, and we are warranted in looking for the introduction of quite a variety of useful measures under his wise and far-seeing administration.

-The report of the general revenue office for the last fiscal year ending March 21, 1881, gives the following results:

OWIT	g results :	
from	direct assessment	\$23,124,063
19	patents	16,240,852
,,	stamped paper	19,345,016
29	alcohol and tobacco	8,346,229
99	preceding year	5,149,611
13	other sources	4,518,421

—Messrs. Bordelois & Loders' review, embracing the movement of wools in our market during the last fortnight in April, gives as the amount arrived 240,000 arrobes, sold 350,000 and in stock 1,400,000. The general arrivals of the whole season amount 05,220,000 arrobes, of which 3,820,000 lave been sold, against 5,560,000 some time last year, and only 15,000 in deposit. In reference to the large stock of 40 to 45,000 bales of wool out hand, they say: "Holders begin to he more amenable to crosson, but not sufficiently so, as yet, to allow of operations within the limits of the European markets." This opinion is important, inasmuch as the review from which it is taken is one ol our most serious and reliable authorities on such matters, and it might be to the advantage of sellers to listen to.

the saggestion and be guided by its direction.

The state of the country in the Banda Oriental is something awful. Ou the evening of the 18th ult., Don Calisto Murga, a respected Spanish merchant of Melo, B.O., was brutally murdered by three laborers with wbom he had a difference during the day. On the following day, at the same place, Don Manuel Suarez, his brother-in-law, and his assistant were murdeced in their store by a number of robbers who were strangers in the neighborhood and whose motive was the robbery of the house, from which they carried off a large amount of property. We are glad to see the Montevideo government has awakened to the necessity of adopting energetic neasures for the suppression of such awful crimes, but very much fear the unsettled state of the country will not allow them to effect very much.

—On Thursday, four of the men helouging to the guard of the marine department were put under arrest for refusing to clean some arms which were
given them for that purpose. Their defence was
that they had not received any wages for a loud
time, and that they have been compelled of late
to subsist almost exclusively on beef, not receiving
either bread or biscuit owing to the disturbance
with the commissioner of marine, who has left his
department abandoued to the most shameful negelect. When reforms are contemplated, either in
the army or vavy, it should always be horne in
mind that those hearing upon the confort and wellheing, to say nothing of the rights of subalterras,
should receive the first attention. There are, of
course, obligations on both sides, and it cannot be
expected that the men will fill their part of the
contract if the terms undertaken by the government
are set at noneth.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 13th,, and Boyel Mail packet of the 24th, of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Inovilian aflairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-uercial report and price current of the market, a table of recigins and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct indigenent on Brazilian trade.

(Cash nivaviably he advance)

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TAMES S. MACKIE & SON.

Rto ne Janeiro, May 24TH, 1881.

By an imperial decree of the 15th instant Dr. Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria was chosen as minister and secretary of war rice Visconde de Pelotas, resigned. As far as the public are informed the change is without any political significance. The ill health of the late minister made it evident some time since that he would be compelled to resign the post. Added to that it is currently believed that his temper and tastes were not at all suited to the annoying and petty details of a cabinet minister's work, and rumors have been frequently current of his purpose to withdraw from them. 'The high character of the late minister of war, and his conscientions performance of his duties, make his retirement from the ministry a matter for sincere regret. His successor is a gentleman of high standing in official circles, and is exceptionally well qualified, both as to character and scholarly attainments, to hold a portfolio in the Emperor's cabinet: He recently occupied the presidency of the province of Pernambuco, and is a lecturer in the College Dom Pedro II. The new appointment gives general satisfaction.

THE banquet which was given to Deputy Joaquim Nabuco by the Brazilian anti-slavery society on the evening of the 14th instant passed off in a most successful and satisfactory manner, both the attendance and enthusiasm testifying to the unflagging interest in the abolition movement. There was the usual round of toasts and many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the cause of Brazilian emancipation, and in honor of those who have devoted themselves so tally and so earnestly to its realization. Among the many agreeable features of the occasion, especially agreeable to ourselves, were the many kind and complimentary words spoken for THE RIO NEWS and its work in behalf of emancipation. Were we not so thoroughly imbued with the principles of abolition and with the conviction that slavery is both a crime against humanity and an economic evil, we still should teel ourselves more than repaid for our advocacy of the cause by this kindly-expressed appreciation. As it is we have both the satisfaction of having advocated a just cause from principle, and of having won the commendation of a highly intelligent and influential body of men for so doing. In pledging our support to the abolition movement in Brazil, we act through no purpose to meddle in a purely domestic question, but in the belief that slavery is a crime against humanity, in which all men are interested, and an economic evil against which all commercial men, irrespective of nationality, have a just right to complain.

By a telegram from our New York correspondent on the 19th inst. we are informed of the appointment of Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, now minister to the republic of Chili, as successor to Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the American minister at this capital, who sent in his resignation some time since. Although we have no news of the breaking of the dead-lock in the United States Senate and in consequence no news of the confirmation of this appointment, there is no doubt whatever that it will soon be confirmed and that Mr. Osborn will enter upon the duties of his new station at no distant day. The argent request of Mr. Hilliard to be permitted to return home, and the excellent record of Mr. Osborn as minister on the Pacific coast, are both good reasons for a speedy confirmation. The retirement of Mr. Hilliard from a post which he has filled with so great success and with such unqualified satisfaction to his own government and to that to which he is accredited, will arouse feelings of deep and general regret. In his official character he has met every requirement upon the representative of a great nation, and his mission has been one of uniform and deserved success. In his private capacity he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and his withdrawal will be looked upon with deep regret. In the choice of a successor, th United States government has promoted a gentleman whose character and experience have won for him a high position on the West Coast. Mr. Osborn was appointed to the Chilian mission by President Hayes and entered upon his official duties in August, 1877. He was a resident of the state of Kansas, and had occupied many high positions of trust and responsibility. His constant excrtions in behall of peace between Chiii and Peru, and his watchful care over the interests of American citizens on the Pacific coast have met the cordial approval of the United States government, and have led to this merited promotion.

LATER-We are informed as we go to press that Mr. Osborn's appointment has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

THE conflict which was imminent between the imperial government and the municipal council of this city some days ago, aside from the merits of the case itself, should lead to a careful study of the political relations now existing between the general and local governments, 'The recurrence of these conflicts-and they are not infrequent-is sufficient proof of the existence of some disturbing cause-and a cause which will continue to operate until the needed reforms are adopted. It is true that the imperial government has the power and authority to solve all these disputes and to enforce its decisions, but the interests of good government do not require such acts of high anthority while the interests of the people are positively injured by them. Whether they have been realized or not, the government of Brazil is founded upon modern representative and self-regulating institutions. The people are supposed to choose their own law-makers, and to directly determine the character and policy of the government as far as can be done under a constitutional monarehy. Such a form of government, to be strong, effective and progressive, must be based upon well-defined local governments, or upon the self-government of the people themselves. And this basis, this necessary source of representative institutions, is just what is wanting. Practically there is no such thing as local selfgovernment in Brazil; the source of all power and authority lies in the central government to whom all things must go for approval and through whom must come the

of a community. It is needless to nrge that a people to whom is entrusted the right of choosing representatives to the national and provincial legislatures are fully competent to manage their own local affairs, and the converse of this proposition is that a people incapable of administering their local affairs, are equally incapable of directing national aflairs through chosen representatives. The only safe basis for representative institutions lies in local government. If the municipalities throughout Brazil were left to manage their own affairs there would be not only a cessation of these petty conflicts, but there would probably be a much better administration of local aftairs. There certainly can be no loss of strengthand prestige to the imperial government in granting such a measure, while there would be a real gain to the people.

WE have seen the first number of O

Industrial, a new weekly journal established

in this city as the organ of the "Associação

"The representative of one of

Industrial."

the highest functions of every well-organized nation, it is the special organ of an association founded by Brazilians and foreigners for defending the interests and promoting the progress of national industry. Or, in other words, it is the accredited organ of an association of manufacturers, mercliants, capitalists and professional men, chiefly the first, who aim to make protection the avowed policy of Brazil. Notwithstanding the fact that the Brazilian tariff is already so high as to practically prohibit the introduction of some classes of goods, notwithstanding the fact that the tariff of 1879 established protective duties on some classes of imports to the extreme of prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that the country is not prepared to substitute these prohibited goods with cheap and well-made native products, and notwithstanding the fact that the national treasury can not afford to lose one single vintem from the revenue which it now receives from import duties, these gentlemen -with the purest and most unselfish intentions, of course-are clamoring for more protection to native industries and a more pronounced prohibition upon the competing articles of foreign production. the few enterprises represented in this association, who find themselves unable to comnete with the importers, this system of protection certainly offers tangible and efficient assistance; but for the consumers-that great multitude of struggling men, women and children-what? Does it make their bread cheaper and more plentiful? Does it make their clothing cheaper and better? Does it give them more employment and better wages? Does it increase their savings, add to their comforts, and aid them in securing homes? In fine, does it confer one single benefit upon one single individual outside of those whose money is invested in the industries to be thus protected, and the insignificant few in their employ? On the contrary, will it not increase the costs of living, increase taxation, increase the revenue difficulties of the treasury, and increase the difficulties in the way of the great mass of poor men and women throughout the country? There is no promised increase of wages; on the contrary, there is an actual decrease in their purchasing power through the fall in exchange. We are well aware that the "Associação Industrial" means business, and that its organ, O Industrial, will enter upon the work in hand with all the zeal and energy of an interested advocate. We gladly welcome our new contemporary into the journalistic field, because we want some of these hard facts answered, and some of these grave doubts cleared away.

city gives rise to a very natural inquiry as to the practical results of such benefactions. No one can have aught to say against the impulses which lead to acts of charity, nor against the objects which justly occasion them. But, at the same time, while we may term charity as one of the purest and best impulses of life, it must be admitted that if misdirected or misapplied, it becomes hartful and dangerous in the highest degree, Of a charity in this city which seeks in the abstract to provide food and shelter for the poor and unfortunate we have no other words than those of commendation, but of the so-called charity known as the Asylo de Mendicidade there is nothing which deserves either sympathy, respect, or support. Although a pretentious edifice has been erected for the reception of beggars, and various reports of the excellence of its cuisine have been published on occasions of visits from the chief of police and minister of justice, the city is still overrun with mendicants, and the tax upon private charity is as great as ever. Notwithstanding all this parade of architecture and official report, one can not pass through the public streets without hearing the professional whine of lusty beggars, or seeing the disgusting exhibitions of deformity and diseasc. Some of these sights are painful and repulsive to the last degree; all of them are unwholesome and demoralizing. A healthy state of society does not need the visual reminder of a hideons ulcer or a deformed limb to keep its moral tone at the proper level, or its charitable impulses alert and active; such theories belong to ages long since and happily passed; At this time a well-organized government will make every needed provision for the support of its poor and unfortunate, and the people gladly meet the cost as a part of the public expense. We are confident that the people of this city, or the alms-giving part of it, would gladly increase the amount which they give away to strects beggars if only the nuisance could be removed. It is not the amounts thus given of which people complain, but the tax upon their time, the interruptions in their business, and the disgusting spectacles which are constantly placed before their eyes. On Saturdays a good part of a valuable business day is practically given up to mendicants; they throng the streets, invade stores and offices, and thrust their dirt and misfortunes upon every one. And not only this, the license of the day, and the unwise methods o alms-giving, have produced a class of beggars whose only misfortune is their own laziness and improvidence. Like the needy poor these lusty vagrants plead for alms, ind a false charity sends them away fullhanded. It is unnecessary to prove the errors of such a charity, or the pernicious results growing out of it; they are self-evident. That the capital city of a young country should be overrun with beggars, that its streets should be made unfit for the use of ladies and children because of the loathsome and indecent spectacles to be found in them, and that even the country districts, where food can be produced with the minimum of cultivation, should be filled with mendicants of all ages and descriptions. are sufficient proofs that the system itself is wrong. In a new country like Brazil there should be no beggars except through physical causes, and yet this country is filled with them-and that too with multitudes of able-bodied men and women, and by professional mendicants who are better able to give than the hundreds who give to them in charity every day. It is all wrong; it is utterly and radically criminal. This false and pernicious system-and we regret, to say that it is supported and encouraged by the church-encourages idleness, and im-The announcement some days since of providence, and vice. It is a burden upon executive fiat for even the pettiest affairs a small gift to the beggars asylum of this the people through whose providence and

industry a nation is built up and supported; it is an ulcer upon a government through whose care and wisdom all such evils and misfortunes should be excluded to the last degree possible. It is sincerely to be hoped that the government will soon put its beggars' asylum to such practical use as to remove all these unsightly objects from the public streets, and that it will withdraw all further permission from this class to hold high carnival on Saturdays. There will be no lack of support for all deserving of charity-and there will be an improvement in the character of our streets, and is the administration of that sweetest of virtues-

Trans. J. States

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

the Herald of May 14.

-The national government has presented the proceeds of a lot of smuggled goods, which were seized last week, amounting to the sum of \$51,000, to the charitable society of "Damas de Miser

... The works for the Rosario port are shortly to be commenced, the engineers under whose lion they are to be effected, being already in that

-The total receipts of the Italian Industrial Exhibition amounted to \$700,000, of which at least \$100,000 are clear profit.

-The official values of imports and exports at Buenos Aires for the last seven years are as follows:

	imports	exports
1874	\$6.55,036,976	\$f.43, 104, 712
1875	54,580,227	50,331,700
1876	33,937,346	46,535,705
1877	39,306,032	42, 325, 669
1878	42,347,460	36,313,267
1879	44,867,903	47, 765, 287
1880	44,066,893	56,497,423

During the same years the government reveauchers as follows, the estimates for the present year being 24 millions:

1874.... \$f. 16, 526, 889 17,206,746 1875.... 1876.... 13,583,633 1877.... 14.824.00 18,451,897 1879.... 20,961,893 19,594,305

-Since our last review, on the 7th, the National Congress has openerl its first session since President Roca's administration, and it is not too much to say that no Congress, since the adoption of n consti lution, had greater responsibilities or grander opportunities than the one just convened. President Roca's message was awaited with general and positive interest, as indicative of the policy and power of this administration. There is no uncertainty empirious in a manifestic contractive of the policy and power of the salministration. certainty remaining in any unprejudiced mind as to the guiding policy of the President. The promise of his inaugural address to toster industry, to develop our national resources, and to make liberty develop our national resources, and to make liberty and law secure, is fully borne out and made a real-ity in this message. The President, in a quiet clear manner, sets forth our condition, our necessities, and our possibilities. Our readers will see that we are entering upon n new era of national develop ment, under favorable auspices and able leadership. We have no hesitation in assuring the friends of the Argentine Republic that never before was peace so secure, order so well assured, intelligent and sound progress so certain, and all interests which invite immigration and make home here desirable so well tostered and so safe as now. We have a government of deeds more than of words.

-The following extract from President Roca's message treats of the relations between the Argen-tine Republic and Brazil: "Our relations with Brazil are perfectly cordial. The treaties by which they are guaranteed are fulfilled with commendable care, and the efforts of a few turbulent spirits to spread harmful doubts are lost in the clear light of facts and the foreseeing of facts and the foreseeing circumspection with which both governments make closer the bonds of their union. We must definitely mark the limits of the republic with the empire. It is a common purpose, and I trust it will be effected with recipcal good will. The lines of division, which ru deserts and mysterious forests, being determined, they will soon see their solitude replaced by the explorations of science, and the civilmovement of both nations.

LOCAL NOTES.

-The French packet Savoie left Marseilles for South America on the 14th inst. with 700 pas-

-A festive 3rd-class hearse ran into a São Christovão tram on the 16th inst, and severely injured the conductor. The fanereal driver "evade i

-The government has granted a concession to Counselor Polycarpo Lopes de Leão to work a copper mine at Chapada, province of Maranhão.

-The news of an intended visit to Buen by the Emperor is said to have caused considerable enthusiasm there. As the report goes, a house has already been selected for his reception.

-Some days ago a widow larly, named Caula, of Paraliyba rlo Sul, offered the proceeds of the lubor of 47 slaves to a charitable institution of that place The Barão do Rio Ouro has offered 28,000\$ for the services of the slaves.

-Although the present General Assembly has not been dissolved, scores of aspiring legislators have already offered themselves as candidates for the Chamber of Deputies. In São Paulo the canvass has already begin.

-The medical college of this city has n total of 1,057 students matriculated in its various courses. The course of medicine—six years—has 890 stud-ents, the course of phnrmacy—three years—has 165, and the course of obstetrics 2.

-It is aunounced that Ministers Boarque de Macedo and Pedro Luiz, accompanied by the president of the province, Deputy Martinho Campos, will visit the northern districts of this province during the

-A customs official apprehended a box and three sacks containing rendy-made clothing, flannel and watches, in the sailors' quarters of the British steamer Biela on the 18th inst. The Biela had just arrived from England.

-The minister of agriculture has dispatched a a circular note to the provincial presidents recom-mending that all possible aid should be given to the Companhia Zootechnica e Agricola in its effort to found schools of practical agriculture in Brazil.

-Among the projected institutions in the new provincial capital of Buenos Aires is an official pawn office. We regret to say, however, that the lottery office is not included—the Portefics not regarding this institution as a prime source of ealth.

-The Emperor has bestowed the conthe Order of the Rose upon Professor Henrique Gorceix, of the Minas School of Mines, and the title of official in the same order upon several professors of the same school. The honor is a meriterl one.

—We have received a pamphlet, entitled Historica do Commercio de Gado no Municipio Neutro, for which our thanks are due. The pamphlet treats of the contract between the city council and Messrs Nunes de Oliveira & Co., last year, with reference to the weighing and killing of beef cattle for thi cily.

—A conflict nearly occurred some days ago between the municipal council of this city and the imperial government through the rumored refusal of the minister of empire to approve the municipal budget. The aldermen failed to meet on the 19th iust., through a purpose not to receive the minister's veto.

-The minister of agriculture has made a requisition upon the several trainway companies of this city for 65,000 free passes for the use of employees in the public departments. Of this number 20,000 are required from the Botanical Garden company, 10,000 from the Villa Isabel company, 15,000 from the São Christovão company, and 20,000 from the Carris Urbanos company.

-The mental state of an individual who employs a decoction of match heads and kerosene for the purpose of suicide, must be desperale to the last degree. And yet such was the state of Felicidade Maria da Conceição on the 17th inst. The attempt, however, was not successful, and Felicity is now wishing that she had tried something else less barbarous and more effective.

-At the recent opening of Congress in Paraguay, President Caballero announced in his message that he had resolved to give notice to Brazil of the abrogation of the treaty of commerce between the two commerces, as a step toward a modified treaty more advantageous to both countries. The treaty of ce with the Argentine Republic was abrogated at the same time.

-The government has granted license to the proprietor of the Jornal do Commercio, Commendador Julio Constancio de Villenenve, and his son, Francisco de Paula de Villenenve Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, to bear the title of "Count" recently conferred by the Pope. We hope to now see some improvement in the character of our influential contemporary, especially in his advertising columns.

-Early in the evening of the 16th inst. three desperadoes forced their way into a house in the Rua do Barão de Mesquita and severely wounded two of its occupants. When help from the police arrived the desperadoes could not be found. The frequency and character of these lawless acts should lead to better provisions for the maintenance of good order in this city. Thus far the minister of justice has done nothing whatever toward that end.

-By nn official notice of the 20th inst. the minister of empire approves the municipal budget of this city.

—Imperial decree 8087, of the 7th inst., grants permission to The City of Santos Improvements Company, Limited, to transact business in this empire

-Mr. Edward Klingelhoefer has been appointed provisionally to the position of consul-general for Austria, in this city, vice Mr. C. W. Gross, resigned.

-The amount paid to the Rio Gas Company for lighting the public streets and parks of this city during the month of March, including the difference in exchange, was 57,858\$871.

The Argentine papers relate that some twenty odd persons recently attacked a Brazilian sloop near the islands of Belem, on the Uniquayan coast. The oullaws tried to board the sloop, and, not succeeding, then fired upon her.

—At the close of a cabinet interview with the Emperor on Saturday last, Minister Bearque de Macedo had an attack of syncope. Happily the physicians in attendance on the imperial household were at lead and crew problems. re ni hand, and every possible effort was at once made to counteract the attack. The minister remained at the palace until Monday morning when he was safficiently recovered to return to his re-

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Metcorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the mouth of April, 1881, by the

Companhia Cantarcira e Esgotos.

Lat. 23th 25 58th S. Long. 465 36t 46th W. (Greenwich.) Height of Birometer: 2,393 ft. above meant sea tevel, Dn of rain gauge: 2,378.5 ft do rio.

Height of laronetter: 939 It. shown meant sea town, Din of ring gainge; 9,395 i. do do.

Mean pressure at 0 a.m. 9,797 inches at 0 p.m. 92,707 inches Mean pressure at 0 a.m. 9,797 inches at 10 p.m. 92,707 inches Mean pressure corrected and refined to 90° Palir; at mean sea level at 9 a.m. 9000 inches; at 9 p.m. 90,000 inches. Mean tempe, of nird at 9 a.m. 63; 12°; at 9 p.m. 65; 2° Fahr. Mean of max, tem. in shade, 70° do timi. in shade 65; 0° F. Mean temperature of Grass infairman them. 90,00° Fahr. Highest reading of max, of them. in shade (97 the 841) 82; 0°. Lowest reading of max, of them. in shade (97 the 841) 82; 0°. Lowest reading of max, of them. in shade (97 the 97 the 97

HENRY B. JOYNER, A.M.I.C.R., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL

May 23rd, 1881 Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1 \$000), gold 27 d.

do do do in U. S.

out at \$4 8 per £t. sig. 54 45 cent

do \$1,00 (U. S. colo) in Brazilian gold. \$337

du of £t. stg. in Brazilian gold. \$\$836 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.... 21)kil Present value of the Brazilian tail reis (paper) 792 rs. gold. 2\$339 11\$228 Value of £1 sterling

EXCIIANGE.

May 14.—The market opened quite and inactive without alternation in the official rates of the banks which remainer at 21-d. in Leadon, 43 on Paris, 50 on Hamburg, \$\$\frac{2}{3}\$\$ for our Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 21\frac{1}{3}\$\$ our London and 440 a 350 on France. Suvereigns 11\$\$\frac{2}{3}\$\$ our London and 440 a 350 on France.

Survengus 1744) octueren, 118340 silyers, May 16.—The Banco Commercial raised his rates to-day to 21% on London, 450 on Paris and 253 % on l'Ortugal; the English Bank unaturated his prevints rates and the New Laudon and Parailland did not fifti any, but their har exported to have drawn at 21%. Abilited transactions in private paper, on London at 21% at 21716. Sovereigns 11840 sellers, 118340 buyers.

cash May 18—Tho Banco Commercial raised its rates to day to 21½ on London, 446 on Paris and 251 % on Portugal, the other banks maintaining their previous rates. In private paper small transactions were reported at 21½ on Lundon. Sovereigus 11\$200 seilers, 11\$250 buyers.

May 19 .-. The market continued very firm but without alt inin ii the rates of the banks, the Banco Commercial drawing on London at 21%, the English Bank at 21% and the New London and Brazilian Bank remaining without rates. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21% a 21%. Sover eigns sold at 11\$200 for the 31st linst.

May 20.-The Banco Commercial continued with its rates 21 % on London, 446 on Paris and 250 %, on Portugal, and the other banks did not affix rates but also drew on London at 2136. Small transactions in private paper at 2136 a 2156 on London. Market more active but less firm. Sovereigns sold at 11\$240 and 11\$270 cash.

May 21.—Therate of 21/50 in London became general 10-day with the following rates on other places: Paris 445 and 446. Hamburg 550, Portugal 249 a 23 %. Private paper was negotiated at 31/6 a 13/6 in Clondon, 438 a 444 on France and 549 on Hamburg, the market closing firm. Sovereigns sellers, 11\$270 buyers.

—The Rio de Janeiro Gas Company have declared a dividend of 10 % payable in London.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

	May 13.	
13	Six per cent apolices	1.061.000
51	do	1,068 000
16	Banco do Commercin	219 000
5 ნი	Ranco do Brazil	282 oou 283 pmi
23914	Carris Urbanos	248 nm
1000	rlo Carris Urbanos rlo for June 15th	250 000
(in		
Lou	Navegação Nacional Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (5r)	210 000 91 ¹¹ / ₂₄
145	Macabé e Campos rleb	So %
100	do Sorucabana deli, of 100\$ (0105, sale)	83 °/11
	May 14.	70 %
	eu	
7 8ñ		1,068 000
147	National loan (868 (nuts, vale)	1,200 000
40 50	vence industriat	1/20 OH
33	Configura Insurance	क्ष्र क्या क्ष्र क्या
v5	Navegação Brazileis	242 1100
115	Navegação Brazileira Sorocabana debentures of 100\$(100 to sule)	70 %
	Surocabana debratures of £50	80 m
13	Six per cent apolicesdo	1,068 OHI
1,600\$	ela cete.	1,035 000
13	Physicial anolices of 200%	at par
35	Banco do Brazil Banco Mercantil de Santos	282 000
50	Navegação Brazileira	211 000 225 000
125	the for last day of transfer	225 1700
100	Carris Villa Isabel	194 000 120 000
110	Carris de Pernamboco (onts. sale)	120 000
	May 17.	91 7#
133		
47	Six per cent apolices(48 ont, sale) Carris S. Christovân	1,070 000 370 000
31	Caris Urbanos	340 000
100		230 000
20	THE CONTROL TO STITUTE OF THE STATE OF THE S	175 000
50		210 con
50	Macalié e Campos (outside sale)	64 000 85 000
20	oeguros Alliança rio	a6 noo
33	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ (outs, sale) May 18.	70 %
4		
6a	Six per cent apolices	1,068 o.n 1,070 000
2	dn	1,072 034
4	du 16 50a	1,016 000
160	Inflico de Prazil	987 000
189	Paneo do Cummercio	284 000
10	Banco Mercantil de Santos.	211 000
	no Kinai (outs, saic)	251 CON
5 595	Seguros Fidelirlarle Carris Urbanus	140 000
100		250 00n
48	Canis Villa Isabel	252 BIN 195 GIA
138	Macalic e Campos R. R.	90 000
40	Navegação Brazileira	20 S c im
20	Carangola dehentures Banen do Brazit hypoth, notes (5c)	02 11.
18	Banco Predial hypoth, notes	92 "hi 764: "/o
29		79 10
	lay 19.	
10	Six per cent apolices	1,070 000
205	rlıı Banco İnrinstrial (200 outs. sate)	229 00 0
50	Seguros Alianca	25 000
10		50 000
76 10	Banco Predial, hyp. notes	761/2 %
100	Leopoldina R.R. (outs. sate)	90 °/4 320 000
200	Sorocabana R.R. du	40 000
38	Someabana debentures of 100\$ (outs. s.)	711 00
lin N	Navegação Nacional ilo	150 000
	· ·	
5	Six per cent apolices	Luios acu
	Pententlo Brazil	1,070 000 181 500
2011	Banco Industrial	229 Upo
20	Balleo Kural (outside sale)	955 001
10	Banco do Commercio 110 Navogação Brazileira Macabé o Campos	270 000
6	Macalië e Campos	923 00 0
DK3	Carris Ornanos for Jime 30(b	255 000
136 86	Sorocabana descrittires of 100\$ (122 mil. 5.)	70 °/o
	to (mis, sale)	71 ⁰ /a 310 000
	ау зт.	310 3181
	Six per cent apolices (40 outside sale)	.070 OIX
		JI70 000
40	Seguns Alliança	95 1100
30	Navegação Eravileira	221 000
50	Ratico Commercial (outs sale)	255 000 248 009
168	Somethana debentures of roch (nots, sale)	7. 17.
	MARKET REPORT.	
	Rio de Janeiro, May 23rd	
Coffee	Our last report was on the 14th instant	l. Since

Rin de Janeton, Moy 2014, 1881.

Rin de Janeton, Moy 2014, 1881.

Since then our market has been depressed and exporters have shown but little inclination to operate in view of the steady decline in prices in Europe and the United States and of the heavy receipts here. Only during the last few days somewhat more airmation has set in, deslers having made concessions of 100 10 250 reis per 10 kilos, which reduction is, however, in particular that the desired of the des

igs. The clearances have been: United States:

6	THE RIC
14 Baltimore, Am Ing Spotless 8,000	-The number of beef cattle received at the Pelotas slaugh-
14 New York, Br sir Rubens 3,393	ter house for the season up to the close of the th 14inst. was
19 do Gr bk Britabeira	-On the 4th inst, there were 14 vessels in River Plate
20 do Gr schr Diana	ports receiving jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes aggregate
20 New Orleans, Br lug Ellen Holt 5,761	61,600 quintals,
May 13 Oporto, Pert. bg Buren do Lugo 3,822	E - Lama man halan alanda debakka manana sapan-pangan - Az
14 Loudon, Antiv., Br str Guadisma 1,080	PORT OF SANTOS.
14 Bordeaux, Mars., Fr str Equateur 2,244 16 Bru, Hamb., Autw., Gr str Graf Bismark 7,046	May 14th, 1881.
16 Br'u, Hamb., Antw., Gr str Graf Bismark 7,046 16 Havre, Fr. str. Ville de Bahis	CoffeeAfter our last report on the 7th instant 12,394 bags
17 Liverpool, Antw., Br str Guliiro 2,522	were sold on the basis of 4\$300 a 4\$400 per 10 kilos for super- ion; since the 11th inst, however, in view of the unfavorable
Hamburg, Gr str Purmagun 7,237	advices from Europe and the result of the Dutch auction, the
20 Channel f. o., Nor bg Foldin	market became flatter and buyers exacted further concessions
Elewhere:	in prices. Since then some 7,000 bags have been sold on the basis of
May 12 Cane G. Hope, Fr bg Juse/h 1,890	4\$200 per 10 kilos for superiors and the market closes to day
11 Port Elizabeth, Br bg Olga	very quiet.
76 River Plate, Blg str <i>Poscal</i>	Receipts since the 1st inst. average 2,306 bags per day and
no do Braz, str Klo Negra 131	stock is estimated to-day at 113,500 bags. The shipments have been: bags
Receipts have continued heavy, the daily average since the	May 13 Br str Fubeus, New York 24,237
15t instant being now 12,588 bgs	13 Fr str Ville de Bahia, Havre 1,765
against 4,281 in same period of May 1880	14 Gr str Graf Bismark, Hamburg, Antwerp., 15,887
., 17,814 ,, 1879	PORT OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.
,, 3,949 ,, 1878	May 1st, 1881.
3, 5,726 , 1877 Large stocks are reported to be still lying in the interior but	Quotations: Salted ox hides 200 rs. per lb.
the receipts can hardly comistic on the present large scale un-	Salted cow hides 160 ,
less prices here improve, for those ruling at present are, in	Heavy dry hides 800—820 rs p kilo Light do 800—820 "
many cases, barely sufficient to cover the cost of transport to	Kips do 800820 ,,
and expenses in Rio. We quote, per 10 kilos:	Rone nsh 36,5-40,5 per ton
Washed 4\$400 6\$250	Hair, mixed
Superior 4 750 — 5 050	Tallow in pipes 5\$200 p. 15 kilos do in barrels 6\$200 ,,
Good first 4 300 - 4 450	Coals 27\$ per ton
Regular first 3 900 — 4 000 Ordinary first 3 400 — 3 650	Salt, Cirdiz 800-30 rs p 40 lit's
Ordinary first 3 400 3 650 Good second 2 750 3 000	do Cape Verde 700 rs. Flour, Trieste 24\$000 per barrel
Ordinary second # 300 2 500	do Haxall 23\$500 ,,
and on this basis corgoes may be quoted: p to bilos per cut per lb.	do Chilian 18\$ per bag
Prime United States 5,050 5070 17.47 Cls.	Exchange: London bank, on the 20% do private at
Good , 4-450 457 10-20 ,	do private ,, a1 Paris bank ,, 456 *
Fair to good ,, 4,740 4458 9.69 ,,	Hamburg ,, ,, 563
Fair ., 4,100 4379 9.49 Good Channel 3,750 40/0 8.77 .,	Rio de Jan ,, 3 %
Fair ,, 3,500 58/3 8.28 ,,	Bahia
Loui ,, 2,750 3/24 6.75 ,,	Sovereigns 11\$400.
(f. o. l. ex freight and commission, exchange aris in ster-	Imports in April:
ling and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 280,000 bags.	Flenr. 1,193 barrels per Union from New York 1,166 , Waknsza ,, do
Figur.—The arrivals consist of 2,285 barrels per Winifred	1,206 bags per do ,, do
from Baltimore, the sales leave been about 6,000 barrels and	700 barrel per Daino ,, Genoa
stock in first hands to-day amounts to about 52,000 barrels. The market is very dull and prices are from 500 reis tu 1\$000.	1,632 ,, Lorely , Richmond 200 ,, Esheol ,, New York
lower.	3,225 bags per do ,, do
We quote:	650 barrels per Nantilus ,, do
Gallego 21#5442# 000 Haxall 71 50022 000	1,340 , Hansine Murie from Trieste.
Diulog 2/ 502-22 000	11,512 barrels and bags.
O'Dance 100 500-21 1000	Sult. =61,210 alqueires from Cadiz. 7,000 "Ilha de Maio.
McCauce "0 50027 1000 Baldinose 18 000	Coals 452 tons from Liverpool
St. Latus 18 coc—20 con.	448 ,, New Castle
Chili 17 000	289 ,, New Port
River Plate 18 000	
Land. In view of heavy shippents and sales being pressed.	total 1,349 tons. Kernsem. 1000 cases per Union from New York.
to service the market has become less firm and prices have recoded.	Sngar4,631 barrels and 5,108 bags per sunity vessels
We quote:	from Реглатbисо.
460-470 reis per llt. George	Shipment of hides from January 1st to April 31st.
450460 , , , , Jenkins 440450 , , , New York	Salted hides. Dry hides.
The arrivals have been	Europe U. States Europe U. States Total
2.650 kegs per Waifred from Baltimore	1881 105,889 — 57,584 142,053 305,526
1,000 kegs, damaged, per steamer from Santos	1880 148,372 1,816 16,406 163,260 329,854 1870 198,538 9,307 58,726 119,826 386,397
which latter have been sold at 420 reis per lb. Kerasene.—Continues quiet in 7\$200—7\$200 per case for	1878 204,487 9,637 77,984 88,877 381,985
Deree's Brilliant.	1877 1/7,6/5 1,605 2,507 151,742 273,469
No arrivals.	1876 173,585 - 100,017 103,450 377,058
RevinThe market is nucleanged and there is list little	Vessels loading at Rio Grande.
dennad. We quote 7\$500—8\$000 per barrel.	Channel f. o.—Argo, salted hides 457 do Zadiac, , 457
No arrivals.	do Zodiac, , 45/ do Wepke, , 42/6
Turpentive Market quiet at 500 - 540 reis per kib	do Thor; ,, 42/6
No arrivals.	do Mary Richmond ,, 35/
Figh PineThe arrivals consist of 342,080 feet per J. H., from Pensacola which have been sold at 41\$000 per dozen	do, Esmerabbi, ,, 426 do Blink Bonny, ,, 49
The market continues firm.	do Kinnaird, , 49
White Pilie There have been no arrivals but there is also	ilo Astlong, ., 49/6
no demand, the market being well supplied.	do Rosebul, 37/6
We quote 110-115 reis per foot. Spruce PineNo arrivals. We quote nominally 35\$000-	do Aoemie, 32j6
36\$000 per /lozen.	to R. F. A. Birkinson, ., 35
Swedish Pine. No arrivals. Good demand. Last sale was	the l'alberg, ,, 37/6
at 385000 per dozen.	do Amy, Bone Ash 2276
Bass (Ihlers & Hell) 7\$600—7\$700	Hamburg—Franch M. Fisher, Guano eet. 28/ New York—Sac.d-Farine, Dry Hides ett. ½ ct.
Tennent 5 2005 400	do Wakuzza,
Guiness' Stout 7 2007 300	N. V. or Boston-Hahil, " "
American 5 000 5 500	do Jantje, " ½ "
German sundry brands 5 000 7 000	do Horizoni, " 3k",
GementThere is no alteration in the market. We quote:	U. States Port Richmond back Loreley Bone Ash \ \Loreley \ Flour \ \Loreley
kinglish 6\$0007₹500	
	nang n-n-f
German 6 0006 800 Bonlogue 7 5008 000	PORT OF PARÁ. We extract the following report on the rubber and cacá

The arrivals consist of 1,000 casks per Carl Gustav from Hamburg.

Craftish.—The arrivals consist of 1,595 tubs per G. D. T. rom Jersey.

Retail prices continue at 18\$000-22\$000 for cases and

Hay...Arrivals: 1,007 bales per S. R. Bearse from Ros-

Market firm at 80—8a reis per kilo.

Brets. - Continues quiet at a\$200—2\$300 per bag.

Arrivals: 1,400 bags per Gallind from River Plate.

Colts. - The arrivals consist of.

660 tons per Cenn from Cardiff

600, 11 delaide from to

1,981 tons and 100 tons toke per Tiger from New Castle

1,980 tons per Almira Reidman from Cardiff

230, Demourar from Greenock.

Holders continue to ask high prices.

s\$000 for tubs

Richmond back	Loreley	Flour	£640
	ORT OF PAR	4.	
We extract the follo market at Para for th Districtle Gram Para	ne menth of Apri	l, as pub	lished in the
Rubber-		kilos	kiles
Stock on March 31		624,000	9
Entries during April		380,000	1,004,000
Exports to Europe Exports to United State			711,00p
	nds		293,000
Stock on March 3r .			
Entries during April.	-		1,332,000
Exports to Europe			3
Stock on band		665,000	1,332,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MA V 5.

CARDET—GF the Oceans, 464 toke; Winter, 46 ds; coal to A. Wagner,

— Br bit. Idealact., 434 tons: Dall; 47-ds; coal to order.

N. CARTLE-HER Tiger; 1,008 tons; Nenliy; 56 ds; coal to Warson Ritchie & Co.

N. CARTILLE-FOR J. 1997 1, 1038 tons; Newny, 50 de; Gold in Warson Richile & Co.

MONTHIVEDEO-SD by Fellie; 190 tons; Pages; 15 de; jerked beefel Soura Irmão & Rocha.

SANTOS--NOT by Fellin; 291 tons; Gundersen; 10 de; ballast to J. Braitshaw & Co.

MA 1' 17.

CARDEFF- Am bk. Ahuira Rebinson; 1, 195 tons; Suow; 52 de coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Rosanto--Am bk. S. R. Bearas; 608 tons; Onkes; 17 de; liny to W. Chapaenron ge & Co.

SANTOS--Gr bg Heining; 241 tons; Ahlers; 6 de; ballast to J. Braitshaw & Co.

SANTOS--Gr bg Heining; 247 tons; Ahlers; 6 de; ballast to J. Braitshaw & Co.

MAY 18.

Prescola—Re lik 7. W; 499 tons; Williams; 70 ds. pitch pine to F. Clemente & Co.

MAY 19.

Grience.—Be bi. Demerara; 486 tons; Bensant; 65 ds; coal to J. Correla Pacheco.

Jensey—Be bi. G. D. T.; 119 tons; Careand; 58 ds; codfish to order.

Livercon.--Br bg Rebecen; 209 tons; Wood; 64 ds; sundries to J. & J. Peake.

to J. & J. Peake.
R. Gias Ame.—Dan by Hansine Marrie: 134 tons; Mathiesen; ballist to E. Johnston & Co.
Perro Ataone.—Dan by Marrie: 198 tons; Nielsen; sundries to Cameiro & Irmão.
M.4 I '50.
PAYSAND.—Sp by Roger de Plar; 234 tons: Elina; 30 de, jerked beeft o Souza Irmão & Rocha.

DEPARTURES OF FORRIGN VESSELS.

MAI' 13.

BAITMORE—Am slap Goldates, 1939 tons: Pillsburg ballast.

N. YOAK—Am bg Agnidates, 1331 tons: Ward ballast.

Northars Ports—Sw bi Studies, 232 tons: Janson: ballast.

S. FRANCISCO—Ilz shp Comity of Haddington; 1,865 tons: Anson: ballast.

S. Peancisco- Its above the County of Haddington, 1,805 to Arisonic Island.

MALY 1.

PRESAUDICO—Dutch Schr Grone, 155 tons, Rappi, balb.

M.I V V;

Port ELIZABETH—Br blo Olgat, 232 tons, Pennycook,

MASULA—Br shp W. H. Gorner, 14,32 tons, Coutenay

N. Yorsk.—No bly Adobie; 26 tons; Blit: coffee,

S. FARNCISCO—Br bk Complader, 813 tons, Duckworth

—Br shp Cault Roys, 1,609 tons, Mann; ballast,

MAY V S.

ATA F. 28.

QUIRINSTOWN.-Br ship Galeacre; 1,337 tons: Krogh; wi Sr, Tugman.-Russ hk Raphie; 553 tons: Laurell; ballas Pheramby/co—Sp snik Duvia; 142 tons: Casals; sundri-

MA1' 19.
Sv. John—Brshp Astracan; 1,212 tons; Rice; ballast.

St. Jona-as and MAI' 20.

Physacola--Brbk Esser: 977 tous: Sayers: ballast.

N. York.--Gr bk Brasileira; 311 tous; Meinhart; coffee

MAP at.

N. York---Am Ing Grace Ambrews; 568 tons: Andrews;
——Gr bg Dinna: 370 tons: Heychen: coffee.

Barbados—lle bk Amicus; 516 tons: Fortin; ballast.

BARDADOS—lik bis Amicus; 516 tons; Fortin; ballast.

—The Prists of Walta, from Santos for Pensacola, ha burnt and abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

—The Swedish brig: Victoria, recently arrived at Mide, brought into portseven persons of the crew of the lark Yorkin Cedish, burned off Cape Frio April 19th.

—The Advanutes; bound from Cardiff for Rto, four April 14th comiles west of Lundy Island. Crew save landed at Cardiff on April 6th by sat Inchmares.

—Darting a desser fig on April 19th the 1st. Almass Capt. Holgan, from Liverpool for Pará with a general and malls, ran asknor on mile north-east of St. David's The crew were all saved excepting one man who died of —The Br. str. Arrown, which left Rto on March London and Liverpool with a cape of octfee, strike on off the east point of Madeira on April 19th, and became werek. The Newton was an iran serve steamer, b Greenock in 1864, and registered 1,324 (ons gross. Newel loss and a portion of the cargo was saved.

—The Theyrnfo Matrifino, of Montevidee, publish following letter to the agents of the Pacific Maillinei City:

city: PUNTA ARENAS, April 27.

Messrs. Yarrow, Heit & Co., Montevideo.

Montevideo.

**Don' Sirz,—We forgot to mention in our first letterfre date that, on acount of the Datterfely loing stank in a part bay where the company's ships are accustomed to ane might be advisable to make the commanders of the firsts passing aware of the occurrence.

Ships to keep clear of the week must not anchor north-west of the government hulk. The vessel is but a square peacock, coloured tank.

Your truly,

P. Schroder & W. Kioler

bk Africa vt Camponez, ... bg Destino ... bk Miramar ... bk Cintra bg Bertha bg Pedro V ...

618 Mar 7 Salt Island. Mont?Braga& Filho 700 , 13 Mont video Freitas & Mirauda 79 , 15 Raysandis. To order. 346 Aprilas Salt Island M. d'Oliveira & Co 88 , 13 3 Oporto... J. S. Zenha & Co 18 , 3 B. Ayres. Souta Ir'o & Rocha

London, Antw. Br at Elon, 4,000 bags.
Esisnore f. 0., Gr schr Mets., 2,000 & Suo.
London, Antw. Br at Elon, 4,000 bags.
London, Antw. Br at Elon, 4,000 bags.
London, Antw. Br at Elon, 4,000 bags.
London, Antw. Br at Elon, 3,000, 500
Longon, Control of the Antw. Br. Antw. Br. Antw.
London, 500
Longon, Antw. Br. Antw. Antw. Br. Antw. Br. Antw.
London, 100
London, 10

FREIGHTS !

Sailing-Vessels: Channel f. o. . . . 45--50/ Lisbon f. o. . . . 50/-52/6 Gibraltar f. o. . 50/-52/6 U. S North . . . 17/6--22/6 Ih Sauth . . 20/--25/

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	KAME	WITERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
, 74 , 14 , 14 , 14 , 15 , 15 , 15 , 17 , 18 , 18 , 18	Pascal, Blg Gradiana, Br Equateur, Fr Ville de Babia, Fr Rubens, Br Valparaiso, Gr Graf Bismarck, Gr Biela, Br Galileo, Br Trent, Br Paranaguá, Gr Archimedes, Br Elbe, Br	Santos, 25h Hamburg 24d	Norton M'w & C Royal Mail Messageries Mar. A. Lenba & Co Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston & C Brandes & Co Norton M'w & C Royal Mail Ed. Johnston & C Norton M'w & C Royal Mail

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	NAME WIFER TO			
,, 13 ,, 14 ,, 15 ,, 16 ,, 16 ,, 16 ,, 16 ,, 18 ,, 20 ,, 20	Sirias, Br Magellan, Br Guadiana, Br Equateur, Fr Ruhens, Br Graf Bismark, Gr Ville de Bahia, Fr Pascal, Blg Valparaiso, Gr Galileo, Br Paranaguá, Gr Archimedes, Br Trent Br	New York Yalparaiso* Sonth pton* Bordeaux* New York Bremen* Havre* River Plate Santos Sonthampton* Hamburg* Liverpodl* River Plate	Coffee Sundries Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Syndries Sundries Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Sundries		

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 21, 1881.

1.0					
e. os; b't. t.	NAME ,	TONNAGE	ENTERED	W-HERE PRON	CONSTRUER
llast.	AMERICAN	666		Denganla	To and
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-- 1881 -

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the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bionds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or scentiy of investments. In its

News Department

it will nine to give a full resume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or feat. It is known gothern in the will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held respossible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since its inagination Titus Roo Maws has become important and useful not only for the importantiality and high standard with which it tests all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Kin de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be uccessary to every one in our own commercy and the United Strates who would follow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Reho Municipal, Cachocira, São Panlo.

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the milways of the contine are exclusively treated.

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro

From the Gazeta da Territ, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the unest decided and efficient support to the glorious inicative of our illustrious ficiend, Deputy Jonquin Nabaco. The root of the interests fell by the immoral taffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and exames panegristic. The whole Ragishs today of Rio de Janeiro prize Tha Rio Nawa, and there are already usup Brazillians who seek it for its very careet appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Tha Rio Nixws success and congratulate oursalves in seeing that itsgluts, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing shaves in the last quarter of the mischenti century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Anxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Branil, rhich lappiji kaoos what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however raske known what is occuring within her laterior and the progress under way, impelled matter by the active forces of a splendid nature dana by the independent effort and insitute of her soos.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished either of Turk Eto Nrews who so faithfully transmists to the great American Usion and to the European would be estated of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our praviaces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the description and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande,

We have already hod the pleasure of noticing that important urgant of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ['Tite: Rto Nrus'], is published in the ho-perial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable rolony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

Altion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, it is clear proof that ou this American soil, where shines the Southern Croxs, they have shauld a second notatherland.

The good will hestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, Time Rio News, othering to as its meas valuable ridd in calling attention to what will need our most virial needs, is without doubt a notice sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we many make due rearm for the high considera-

will used our most wird needs, is without doubt a mone sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our litturious colleague, we place aur limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

Tim Ruo News of July 15, the important English journal published in the importal capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially readous, but also to our country, appreciating with our passion and with the greates impartially those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be exhoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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